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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Daily Commercial

cial journal published in Rome infi- l in case of any popular movement e Pope, all the barracks are to have a twenty men constantly ready. In case e raised, the troops will be divided anies of a hundred and twenty men, ncve on the obs ruction and carry it, se the obstruction carries them in- ch things have happened before now.

nsts of the Lobby are said to have set- upon the Illinois Legislature, now in s Springfield, in unusual swarms. Of y prey upon every green thing—in the laimant, petitioner, State Senator or ative—that they can find. Ancient est members of the venerable Third ve even been assaulted into retiring field by the fact that the formidable s of the new lobby prevented any hold it carried through without divi- lotherering so many confederates them all on half pay.

AL REVENUE detectives have been ship a sharp game in Troy, New York, their endeavors to obtain arrears of rom delinquents. One day last week of the department called at several of ipal founderies, and requested the s to retain from each of the men as s no returns of revenue, and whose as over the exempted amount, such of their wages as would satisfy the ief Government. If these officers are al they may get into trouble, as the proprietors assuredly will, if they at- comply with the officer's outrageous

Employers have no more right to ductions from the wages of their hands, t of debts due to the government or rsons, than they have to dictate what shall eat for dinner or what colored eir wives shall wear.

...erry and Secretancy Properly Punished.

Cowan has been most fittingly re- his treachery to the party that elect- the high position that he has so sig- raced by his recreancy to the princi- sentiments he avowed, and by which ed a seat in the Senate. In the unan- ited of the legislature from Penn- against his confirmation as Minister , his betrayal of principle as well as ity to an exacting master, has been punished; his political career will soon and he will retire from a position he ve honored into an infamous one. Such is the fate of political renegades. flort has been an impotent one to de- master and would-be patron, by a statement of facts that cannot make him ridiculous in the eyes ors. He says, if reported correctly has been removed from office who from using disrespectful language of Init." Now this we know to be simply ed we challenge him for the proof of nent. Again, he attempts to cover up nous number of removals made by the , by the shallow device of referring to known by the name of Presidential tents, wholly ignoring the fact that a e proportion of removals from minor have been made by the direct orders esident, through the heads of Depart- ed Bureaus, and other facile officials. d deceive the Senate. As was stated icle a few days ago, Mr. Johnson re- gal officials to make room for men t feit sure would aid him in breaking publican party; no Senator, therefore, warranted in voting for the confir- fany such appointments.

FIDELITY.

Unseemly Demonstration.

ves quite a scene enacted in the Fourth rian Church at Washington, one even- week. It was characteristic of a large society at the Capital, and equally istic was the fact that offensive dem- ns were commenced by and chiefly to the so-called ladies. They thus to disgrace themselves at a Sunday celebration and concert, and were hereto by certain remarks of Hon. McKee, who seems to have had more within the cause of humanity for their insceptibilities. He had referred to the rom the celebration of Mr. Smith, pastor urch, and stated that he had gone to to a colored congregation, which had pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brown. He said y School attached to this church would more than compare y with their own; but the children danger of losing their superintendent, term of service in the Quar- ers Department had expired by d that they would then be n ever in need of aid; that these col- ple were now free, no longer slaves, and rtainly the duty of all Christians who the negro to be a human being—and he this was now generally recognized—to ducating and improving these people, point the females in question will seek the back part of the church were seized olent coughing, which soon became in that part of the church, quite a num- en following them, and some children the body of the church participating. hei eforth could not be completely re- ind the proceedings terminated in any. it a spirit of harmony and good feeling. *ouisde* aptly observes that the great poet had chastisede and the unfortunate of this kind in his mind's eye when he

"Let Pharisees of high esteem
Be by religion's wheels supported;
All the religious is a dream,
For love is wanting there."

LEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

teamer Platte Valley has not gone to Some baggage was rescued by cutting the roof. Nothing further is known of et, as they were silently from the North, the books were lost.

oy, New York, the iron foundry of John was destroyed by fire on Saturday g. It was the work of an incendiary. s is $30 0.0, and the insurance $20,000.

t. Louis *Democrat's* St. Joseph special rivals from the northern plains report snow than for many years; some places be Little Blue River drifts are twenty -p.

Denver News learns from an exploring ho recently ascended the Colorado river at stream is navigable to the mouth of river, which is within the boundaries of to. The vessel used by this exploring was large enough to have carried four ats as that used by Lieut. Ives when he ed the river.

alt Lake *Vidette* reports the massacre of on in Southern Utah, on the 5th, who t by Indians.

erchant of Litchfield, Ill., named A. A.), was robbed at the East St. Louis depot, day night last, of ten thousand dollars, e of the robbers.

Bremen ship Mobile, with 2,000 bales of was burned in Mobile Bay, Saturday ng. The steamer Montgomery, with 500 f cotton, was burned six miles above on the Black Warrior river. Three ho- erished in the flames.

interruption of travel on the New Jersey d increases, and trips are entirely sus- t except between Newark and New York.

men were frozen to death in Brooklyn on night.

aturday a public meeting was held in the y New York, to express sympathy with ecks of Crete, and a committee was ap- d of the most influential citizens to col- ds, food and clothing for the sufferers.

pilot boat F. A. Perkins is reported to unk on the 17th, off Sandy Hook, by col- with an unknown vessel. No particu-

United States bonded warehouse of M. F. & Co., Washington street, New York, was) Friday of $11,000 worth of black silks, perty of A. T. Stewart. A portion thereof covered, but the robbers are not yet cap-

meeting of the Ways and Means Com- Saturday, Secretary McCulloch gave the ers to understand that he was not oppos- making all the sales of gold by the gov- t public.

onal bank notes issued for the week, $47,- ractional currency received at depart- $627,750; amount shipped, $286 838. Dis- nents of Treasury Department for the $2,113,197. Receipts of internal revenue week, $2 260,788. Fractional currency ved for the week, $317,705.

ral Butler expresses the opinion that the ation of Canada is both necessary and able for the future welfare of the United

r Willis, for a long time telegraph opera- the various Companies in New York, was to death, while trying to reach his home Hoboken on Thursday night. He was an ent operator.

Supreme Court of Alabama has decided he act of Congress requiring a stamp on legal processes to be unconstitutional. Justice Walker also decides that Alabama *de facto* a government under the Confed- its personal representatives are protected from a suit on Confederate investments, under of the Legislature. The Court was unan-

Eclipse Towboat Company, of New s, have sued the towboat Calhoun for damages. The Calhoun recently collided he Gladiator, and it is claimed that the on was the result of negligence on the d the Calhoun.

explosion occurred at Bullard's mill, in asaw County, Mississippi, whereby a son Bullard, a man named Sykes, and were killed, and another person fatally d.

ew Orleans dispatch says: Judge Thomas ranted a mandamus in the case of the e of Louisiana in relation to Frederick under of Pittsburgh, vs. the State Trea- saying he has no right to hold the funds, ially originated as follows: Alexander's er was shot in 1861 by guerrillas on the His estate being left vacant, it was d little cash and the money deposited with reasurer, who refused to deliver it to the ant upon order of Judge Torrance.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1867. NO. 173.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE CAPITAL.

New Railroad from Washington.

Uncertainty of the Bankrupt Bill.

Amendment to Stevens's Enabling Act

Habeas Corpus to be Suspended in Rebel States.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate.

The Proposed Gold Sales.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 19.

A Competing Line.

In the Senate to-day, Mr Wade made a strong effort to pass the bill granting to a new railroad company the right to enter Washington so as to make a competing line for the Baltimore and Ohio, but the friends of the monopoly were too strong for him, and the bill went over.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The remainder of the day was taken up in reading the Bankrupt bill, which is sixty-nine printed pages long. The passage of the measure is uncertain. Western men will vote against it pretty generally. The Ohio Legislature two years ago instructed Messrs. Wade and Sherman to oppose any general bankrupt bill.

The Enabling Act.

The House consumed all day on the Stevens' Enabling Bill. The tenor of the debate on both sides of the House was generally against the measure.

An Amendment,

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, moved the following amendment which Mr. Stevens accepted: That from and after the passage of this act, and until the rebel States shall be accorded representation in the Congress of the United States, the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and the said districts of the country shall be placed under martial law, from and during the whole time aforesaid. Mr. Spalding said he was of the opinion now, as he had been for some months, that if the Constitutional amendment was not recognized and adopted by the disloyal States, it would become the imperative duty of Congress to intervene and reconstruct the rebel States upon the basis of the loyal voters, without distinction of color or class. The House seemed to agree with some interest a declaration of this kind from that quarter.

The Impeachment Question.

The House Judiciary Committee are still inactive on the impeachment question. Not a single witness has yet been examined, nor has any documentary evidence been supplied. The Committee await that promised by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. An Executive Committee of the Southern Loyalists Association, and one of the Republican Association in Washington, are engaged in preparing evidence to lay before this Committee. This will relate principally to removals from office. One history of the subject which they are investigating, is the truth of the famous Philadelphia *Ledger* story, which it will be remembered, represented the President as propounding questions to the Attorney General on the constitutionality of Congress.

The Tariff Bill.

The lobbies of both Houses of Congress were filled to-day with merchants, importers and manufacturers, urging modifications in most every particular of the tariff bill, which is to be considered in the Senate on Monday next. There were none who favor a reduction of the rates named in the bill.

The Denial.

The evening Administration paper denies, by authority, the published statement that the President had declared that his proposed impeachment trial was causing a return from Europe of Government bonds.

Gold Sale.

Secretary McCulloch was in conference for two hours to-day with the Ways and Means Committee on financial matters. It was a harmonious and satisfactory one to both parties in every respect. When the gold bill was up in Committee, the Secretary said he thought the Prussian Loan and Mobile Treasury was the best, but was willing, nevertheless, to accept any plan which the Committee might propose for relieving the money market, and reducing the premium on gold.

Vice President Foster

Had an interview with President Johnson today, the result of which was to re-agitate the rumor of the past few days that the latter had been tendered an important foreign mission.

The White House.

Congress almost took possession of the White House to-day. The number of Senators and members seeking an audience at one time reached thirty, and they were mostly successful.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1867.

Financial Matters.

The Ways and Means will try to hit the temper of the House on the gold sales and contraction to-morrow. The vote last week on a resolution showed a majority opposed to any more contraction than four millions a month, allowed by the existing law. The House voted against the further contraction when the retiring of compound interest notes would give, and good judges say that to-morrow the House will express in decided terms its opinion that Government notes shall be issued in place of compound interest notes. There is reason to believe that Secretary McCulloch will not make serious opposition to this. He consented on Saturday to the proposition to make all sales of gold public. If any gold bill gets through this Congress, that feature will be in it. The Secretary speaks in the strongest terms against the Randall banking bill, and distinctly intimates his purpose to resign if it shall be adopted. As it destroys the business of country banks, there is not the slightest danger that the House will pass it.

Big Snow Storm.

Washington has been visited this afternoon by one of the severest snow storms ever known here. There are eight inches of snow on a level, while it is drifted in the streets and roads to the depth of several feet. No trains left this evening for the North or West, for the reason that there were no passengers willing to take the risk of being weather bound.

Indian Goods.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs are about to make a report reflecting severely on the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, for his late award of contracts for Indian goods.

The Currency.

Mr. Hayes, of Ohio, has received a petition of thirty business men, citizens of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, against further curtailment of the currency, and also against compelling the National banks to redeem their notes in New York.

Tax on Cigars.

Also, the petition of four hundred journeymen cigar makers and manufacturers of cigars, of Cincinnati, in favor of a change in the present system of taxation on cigars, in favor of a specific tax of five per cent. per thousand on domestic cigars, retaining the present tariff on imported cigars, and selling stamps at five dollars per thousand.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1867.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday were $192 720.01; total for the week, $2,100,750 81; grand total for the fiscal year up to date, $177,-179,251 74. The increase of the receipts for Friday and Saturday is owing to the fact that all trains into the city from the North have been blocked for the late heavy snows, thus cutting off the means of receipts.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MURDERS.

The House Select Committee to inquire into the killing of certain Union Soldiers in South Carolina, and the discharge of the persons convicted of the crime, has summoned, as additional witnesses, Major Generals Sheridan and Thomas, and Secretaries Stanton and Browning.

THE CAMPBELL-SHERMAN MISSION.

Its Inside History—An Injury to Juarez—A Quarrel—Personal Allusions Anything but Complimentary.

NEW YORK, January 20,—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent gives a little inside history of the late mission of Sherman and Campbell to Mexico. The expedition, according to bell to Mexico. The expedition, according to Mexican advices, has proven a positive injury to Juarez, and a windfall to Ortega. The two envoys were at odds with one another from the start. Each claimed to rank the other, and each had separate instructions. This led to a stormy discussion between them, in which personal allusions by no means complimentary are indulged in, and culminated in an open break at Matamoras, when they parted company, returning by separate routes to New Orleans.

Arrival of the Asia.

BOSTON, January 20.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived to-day.

BY THE CABLE.

The South American War.

Queen Victoria to Attend the Exposition.

The Regent's Park Disaster.

Bread Riot in Liverpool.

Garibaldi on American Affairs.

The Situation in Candia.

The Porte to Evacuate Servia.

Important Decree from Napoleon.

The Empress Carlotta Recovered.

Austrian Army Not to be Reorganized.

Special Mission from Greece to the United States.

The South American War.

RIO JANEIRO, December 25, via LONDON, January 18.—It is said the allies will soon assume the defensive. The Paraguayan army is said to be discontented.

Going to the Exposition.

LONDON, January 19, Evening.—It is reported that Queen Victoria will visit the Paris Exposition while on her way to Germany.

The Regent's Park Disaster.

LONDON, January 19.—To the present hour forty-one persons are reported as having lost their lives by the breaking of the ice on Regent's Park. Others known to have been on the lake at the time of the accident are still missing.

Bread Riot in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—The unusually intense cold so aggravated the distress of the poor of this city that it resulted to day in a bread riot on the street. The disturbance is not serious.

Garibaldi on America.

LONDON, January 19.—Garibaldi,at the request of an American friend, has written a letter giving his opinion on affairs in the United States. He applauds the election of colored deputies to the Massachusetts Legislature, earnestly expresses his hope for preservation and future harmony of the Union, and urges the President to come to terms with Congress.

Candia.

ATHENS, January 19,—Advices from Candia state that the Cretans have had another battle and obtained a victory over 40,000 Turks.

The Cretan Assembly issued a call to all powers of Europe to send agents to Candia to witness and report on the condition of the country.

Turks to Evacuate Servia.

VIENNA, January 19.—The Porte has agreed to evacuate all the forts held by Turkish troops in Servia.

Important Decree from Napoleon.

PARIS, January 19.—The Moniteur has declared an important decree. It orders that the address of Chambers in reply to the speech from the throne shall be discontinued; grants to the Legislative body the right of questioning the Ministers; proposes that offenses of the press be tried in correctional courts; that the stamp duties be reduced, and that the rights of the people to meet in public be limited only by those regulations necessary for the public safety. The decree concludes by declaring that the Senate reform will now crown the edifice of a State founded upon the national will.

The Cabinet have tendered their resignations.

Empress Carlotta's Health.

TRIESTE, January 20.—Empress Carlotta has entirely recovered from her severe illness.

Reorganization of the Austrian Army.

VIENNA, January 20.—The reorganization of the Austrian armies will not be carried out.

Special Mission from Greece.

ATHENS, January 19.—The Greek government has sent General Kobergis on a special mission to the United States.

The Swedish Parliament.

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—The Swedish Parliament opened yesterday. Charles Khie in his speech said Sweden would always endeavor to remain neutral in the various differences between the European powers.

New Minister from Spain.

MADRID, January 20.—It is reported that the government is about to send Facundi Joani as Minister to the United States.

General Moltke.

BERNE, January 20.—It is reported that the Prussian General Moltke is staying in this country for strategic purposes.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, January 19.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York, arrived to day.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, Saturday, January 19.—United States bonds 72¼.

London Money Market

LONDON, January 17.—Consols for money, 90¾; Five-Twenties, 72⅝; Illinois Central, 77⅛; Erie 43¾.

LONDON, SATURDAY EVE, January 19.—Consols 90⅝ for money; 5-20s 75⅝; Illinois Central 81½; Erie 44⅞.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Market for cotton without quotable change.

Manchester market for goods and yarns very dull.

Breadstuffs active. Corn scarce and prices advanced to 43s per quarter for mixed western American. Wheat also firmer and tends upwards.

Coffee 69@69s per cwt for Rio. Cheese slightly advanced. Lard 55s 6d per quarter for Pennsylvadia and Canada refined.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY EVE, January 19.—Cotton dull, with sales of 5,000 bales middling uplands at 12½d.

Breadstuffs active and buoyant. Corn advanced and sold at 43s 6d.

SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

Mediation of England and France Refused by Chile—Attempt to Assassinate the President of Peru—Rich Gold Discoveries in Australia—The Crops, &c.

NEW YORK, January 20—The steamer New York, from Aspinwall, arrived to-day. Advices from Valparaiso to December 15th, give confirmation of the reports that Chile has refused the mediation of England and France in the Spanish question.

The South American Congress is to meet at Lima, and republics which have not yet given their adhesion to the league are to be invitated.

The bark Tecumseh, with sixty cannon for the Valparaiso fortifications, had arrived.

Lima advices to the 28th state that an attempt had been made on the night of the 24th inst. to assassinate the President, at Callao. The shot passed through his sleeve. The would-be assassin, a Chilian, had fled to Chile.

The steamer Fokai had arrived at Panama with Melbourne dates to the 26th of November, Sydney to December 2d, and Wellington to December 5th. A new gold field of great extent has been discovered in Weldin Mountain, about 280 miles from Sidney, which, government officials state, will give employment to a large number for three or four years. Gold in about fifty feet through hard soil, and the holes bottomed are yielding an average of five grains per dish. About 5,000 miners are already on the ground. The yield of the gold fields generally show a falling off in 1866 to 185,000 ounces, against 251,000 in 1865.

Several failures occurred in the breadstuffs trade, including A. A. Verdon, engaged in business with America. California wheat was held at Sidney, at 5s to 5s 3d, and 4s 8d and 4s 10d, per bushel.

The ships Pioneer, Sunshine, Bertha, Woodlands, Spirit of the Seas, Warrior and Shand, had arrived from San Francisco. The bulk of the new wool clip had been shipped for England. The Maori harvest was begun in the northern districts, and promised to be unusually large.

The Government of South Australia will leave a surplus of fully 100,000 tons over local consumption. Cotton and sugar planting is made extensive this season than ever.

The New Zealand gold fields are yielding largely.

The Maori rebellion on the East coast had been quelled, about fifty of the rebels and a large number shipped to the penal colony in Chatham Islands. In other districts, however, the rebellion continued, and the rebels seem bent on again attacking Hawk's Bay. The ship Princess Alice arrived at Wellington from San Francisco.

Fire in Cambridge, Indiana.

CAMBRIDGE, IND., January 20.—There was a most destructive fire at five o'clock this morning, burning the Postoffice, Stewart's bootand shoe store, McCaffrey's clothing store, Jones's grocery, and Rose's drug store and dwelling. Loss unknown, but large; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

From Minnesota.

CHICAGO, January 20.—A special says that twenty one Sioux Indians have arrived at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, to make a treaty. Official returns in the Surveyor General's office, show that 22,958,322 acres of land have been surveyed in Minnesota.

New York Railroad Troubles Settled.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The Hudson River Railroad Company has announced that passengers will be ticketed and baggage checked over the Central road and after to day. Freights will also be transported as previous to the recent troubles.

Sailing of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Me., January 20.—The steamship Belgian sailed at 8 A. M. for Liverpool, via New Foundland.

Murderer Arrested.

FRANCONIA, N. H., January 19.—Samuel Mills, the murderer of Maxwell, has been arrested in Galena, Illinois.

HARRISBURG.

Appointments by the Governor.

H. B. Lyon Appointed Sealer for Allegheny County.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1867.

Governor Geary has made the following appointments:

Sealer of Weights and Measures, in Allegheny county, H. B. Lyon, of Duquesne borough.

Trustee of State Insane Hospital, vice A. J. Jones, deceased, Henry Gilbert, of Dauphine county.

Colonel Robert A. McCoy, late the private Secretary to Governor Curtin, has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Land Department.

The Joint Committee of the two branches of the Legislature on Public Buildings and Grounds have appointed George Rinehart, of Lebanon county, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Many of the members of both Houses of the Legislature having left here for a visit to their homes, there is nothing astir in Legislative circles.

Governor Geary left for New Cumberland last evening. He will return on Monday morning, bringing with him his family, and will then take possession of the Executive Mansion.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 19, 1867.

SENATE

The communication from the Secretary of War was received, transmitting the report of the Engineers' department of the army for 1866. Referred.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Naval Committee, reported the House bill of last session in favor of the selection of League Island as an iron-clad depot. Ordered printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to grant additional lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound. Referred.

The bill authorizing the construction of a district railroad in the Ballston and Little Falls Road from Monocsey into the District of Columbia was then read without objection.

The bankrupt bill came up as the regular order. It is the House bill of last session, amended by the Judiciary committee.

The amendment to give the appointment of registrars of bankruptcy to the Circuit, instead of the Circuit Court, upon recommendation of the Chief Justice, was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Dakota Legislature relative to the geographical survey of the line 11th country.

A number of private bills were passed.

Executive communications were presented, transmitting reports from the Secretary of the Navy, covering a list of contracts made by the Engineer Department for 1866.

The Senate bill regulating tenure of certain civil officers was ordered printed.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to amend the act of granting lands for a military road from Port Dickerson, on Lake Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin. Referred.

The Ways and Means Committee was directed to inquire into the propriety and justice of paying bounty to California for services rendered by the Volunteers of 1846, but discharged by reason of its terminability.

The Ways and Means Committee was instructed to inquire as to the expediency of purchasing Page's picture of Farragut, now in the Capitol rotunda.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. SCOFIELD'S bill to amend the act.

Mr. SPALDING offered an amendment suspending until the rebellious States are admitted to representation in Congress, the writ of *habeas corpus*, and placing them under martial law.

Mr. STEVENS accepted the amendment.

Mr. KOONTZ advocated the bill, particularly for where the disfranchisement of the rebels is to take the place of blacks.

Mr. SCOFIELD closed the speech, the tenor of which was that the obstacles to reconstruction in the South was not either of the political rights of the blacks, but the hatred of the people and Judge who holds the balance of power on the question, which he characterized as the Secretary is creating precedents.

Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, spoke in opposition to the bill, and said that the disloyal element in secession ought to be practiced towards the South. He declared the bill was a step in favor of secession, and appealed for peace and conciliation.

Mr. GRANTS supported the bill, while favoring its reference and substitute to the Committee on Reconstruction. He favored the amendment of Mr. SPALDING, to subdue in the South, disfranchising rebels and enfranchising the freedmen.

Mr. MILLER announced that he would at the proper time offer an amendment providing that no State should be entitled to representation to Congress until it ratified the Constitutional Amendment. He spoke in favor of the bill and amendment.

Adjourned.

THE STORM.

River Closed at Wheeling—Blockade of Railroads Feared—The Snow Storm General.

WHEELING, January 20.—A very heavy snow storm has been prevailing all day. Snow has fallen to the depth twelve inches, and now at 8 P. M., it is drifting.

The river closed opposite the city Saturday evening, for the first time for many years.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20—There was a severe snow storm last night and to day, and to the fear is that in twenty feet. It is now fifteen inches deep, and still snowing. Its feared railroad trafic will be interrupted several days.

A heavy rain began to fall here at 9 P. M., and a storm commenced this afternoon and continued to night, with a fierce north east wind, causing heavy drifts.

CHICAGO, January 20.—A driving snow storm commenced here this morning, and continued all night and to day. It is now fifteen inches deep, and the railroads is anticipated.

CAMBRIDGE, IND., January 20.—The snow is about a foot deep and falling. The railroads are blocked by the drifts.

CALRO, January 20.—The snow is four inches deep and still falling. No trains have arrived since last night. Mercury 26 degrees above at 9 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—The snow storm of yesterday still continues, but not so violently The river is closed. The snow is reported now being from six inches to a foot deep in Missouri and Kansas. About a foot has fallen here. The storm was at its height last night, and is generally obstructed, but the interruption will only be temporary. The snow is two feet deep at Springfield, Ill.

PORTLAND, January 20.—The wind is west. Clear and cold.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A heavy rain and snow storm set in about 6 P. M., accompanied by a stormy gale.

SECOND EDITION.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 20.

DELAYED MAILS.

The delayed mails from various points reached here yesterday and several mails which had started hence returned.

WIFE POISONER.

Charles Northrup has been found guilty of an attempt to poison his wife in Bedford, West Chester county. Sentence was postponed until the first Monday in February.

COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED.

John Desbrow and William Gallagher, counterfeiters, were yesterday sentenced to twelve years each at Sing Sing. John Bradley and another received a lighter sentence for a similar offense.

LICENSES.

Sixty-five thousand dollars have been received for licenses under the excise law during the past three days.

DETAINED BY THE ICE.

The ship Mercury, with a cargo for the Paris Exposition, still lies at her pier, unable to sail owing to the ice in the harbor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Daly has decided that fines imposed upon members of Trades' Associations according to By-laws for working under scale of prices adopted by the Associations, are legal, and can be collected by action at law, the same as any other debt.

FROM ASPINWALL.

The steamer New York, from Aspinwall January 12, brings $631,900 66 in specie. The brig Jacinto, packet from Singapore for Melbourne, was seized by the United States Consul at Aspinwall, for an attempt by the Captain to sell her cargo to the Venezuelan Government. A letter from the mail put aboard. She left for New York on the 11th.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Washington Iron Works at Newburgh, Thursday, Hugh Flewood, fireman, was killed, and Owen Murphy, John Ryan, Thos. Perrott, James Tierney and James Culver were seriously wounded. The boiler was defective, and the owners of the shop were censured by the Coroner's Jury.

VIOLATIONS OF EXCISE LAW.

A large number of arrests were made yesterday for violations of the excise law, and ninety prisoners were required to give bail.

MAN SHOT.

A man named George Hull was shot last evening at 88 Cannon street, by an ex-policeman named Browning, who discovered that Hull was on rather too intimate terms with his (Browning's) wife. The wound, it is said, will not prove fatal. Another account says Hull was only trying to prevent Browning from doing violence to his wife.

THE VALPARAISO HORROR.

Capture of the Murderer in Chicago—Particulars of His Escape—He is Sent Back to the Scene of the Tragedy—Excitement Among the Citizens and Removal of the Prisoner to Laporte.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Information was received here yesterday that the perpetrator of the horrible tragedy at Valparaiso, Indiana, could long elude the officers of justice. Early this morning he was accordingly arrested in this city, and with highly commendable enterprise, has contrived to elect to those bodies citizens of almost equally notorious character with the distinguished individuals who adorn the municipal halls of the Empire City.

The parallel was vigorously maintained on Thursday of last week, when the Philadelphia Fathers enacted a scene that was in every way a worthy imitation of the recent lively scenic image which took place in the New York City Hall. In the course of a decision on some subject or another it seems that "everything was progressing with peculiar harmony and pleasantness, until Mr. Robert M. Evans, of the Fifteenth ward, during the debate, announced Mr. James F. Dillon, of the Fifth ward, a blackguard, and impugned the motives of other members who differed with him in opinion."

Thereupon Mr. Dillon arose and requested Mr. Evans to repeat his remarks. Confusion worse confounded ensued, in the midst of which the clock struck seven and the Councils adjourned. This was only the signal for a more exciting renewal of the war of words, and a Mr. Miller, who joined in, came to open hostilities with Mr. Daniel I. Ray, blows being freely exchanged. The affair ended in a general fight, which was only put a stop to by the President turning off the gas. There were no inkstands or pistols used in this affray; still Philadelphia need not fear comparison with New York. With a little more practice we believe she will come out ahead yet.

Alleged Papal Intolerance.

By letter from Florence and by telegrams over the Atlantic cable, we have two items of news which are not calculated to allay Protestant hostility toward Roman Catholicism, and which, indeed, will likely to evoke considerable indignation against the Pope. This Florence letter, published in the London *Times*, intimates that General King, the United States Minister at Rome, had "been invited to remove the American Consulate outside the walls of that city," had complied with this invitation, and will rent a suburban villa, to be used as a place of worship for Protestants.

The cable news goes further, and, coming direct from Rome, says that all Protestants had been ordered out of the city by the Papal authorities. This latter statement we can hardly credit. The Pope, precariously situated in regard to his temporal power as he is, should be cautious how he makes friends rather than enemies. That he should of his own volition, or under the influence of his bold, unscrupulous adviser, Cardinal Antonelli, do anything so foolish and intolerant as this brief cable dispatch would lead us to believe seems hardly credible, and until the dispatch is more fully verified, it would be well to suspend opinion on or discussion of the matter.

A Prevalent Evil.

It was not in reason to suppose that the perpetrator of the horrible tragedy at Valparaiso, Indiana, could long elude the officers of justice. Early this morning he was accordingly arrested in this city, and will be conducted, we understand, by Detective Fagan, to the scene of the crime. Knowing full well that to attempt to convey the murderer through the streets of Valparaiso in the day time would lead to his discovery and death, Mr. Nelson was accordingly taken before the Police Justice, and lodge him in jail before the inhabitants could become aware that he had been captured. Until dark the Moore was therefore disguised by the 3:15 P. M. train for Valparaiso to prepare for the reception of the prisoner, and will probably reach Valparaiso night Mr. Nelson, with Page, securely handcuffed, followed.

ON THE TRAIN.

When Page ascertained that he was to be taken back to Valparaiso, he became very much excited and begged piteously of Mr. Nelson to allow him to be conveyed to the county jail, or else to be conveyed to Laporte, Indiana, averring that in the former place he was in the midst of infuriated citizens of Valparaiso, the moment he reached that town.

The party down to the depot the murderer hugged Mr. Nelson to tell the Sheriff of Porter county that his (Page) reason for committing himself in his conduct on the cars was very unpleasive. He would not talk with his counsel about the matter. At one time, when Mr. Nesoh remarked: "Page, the evidence of Miss Ludolph will go hard against you," he replied, "I know it will, and began sobbing in a heartbroken manner. He was quiet the rest of the night. Page seemed to drop off into a sound sleep at about two hours after midnight. He then suddenly as if he had been dreaming exclaimed, "Oh! that poor woman!" and, in spite of his sleep, and with a startled air burst into a flood of tears. He begged and prayed he be taken to Laporte, as he would sooner be detained in the Chicago jail.

ARRIVAL AT VALPARAISO.

The train with Page on board reached Valparaiso at four o'clock yesterday morning. The depot at Valparaiso was met by detective Moore, and the city marshal, who had been awaiting him with a fast horse and cutter. It had been determined that in case the citizens of the place got wind of the coming of the prisoner, to place him in the cutter and drive to Laporte, distant twenty-two miles. This, however, was not necessary, and the prisoner, accompanied by his escort, was conveyed to the county jail without incident.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CITIZENS.

When it became noised about that Page had been captured, and was a prisoner in jail, the streets of Valparaiso gathered about the streets, and, and in stores and groceries, to discuss the best method to be pursued in the case of the murderer. The majority seemed to think he should immediately be taken out and hanged.

REMOVAL TO LAPORTE.

To avoid the chance of popular tumult the prisoner was removed from the jail, put in an omnibus, in charge of Sheriff Barthomew and others, taken to Laporte, there to be kept until the excitement entirely subsides.

HE DENIES THE CHARGE.

Page emphatically denies the charge against him, and declares he does not know Miss Ludolph. When told, however, that she still lived, he hung his head and would not speak.

Miss Ludolph is able to walk about the room, and converses freely. Great numbers of persons go to see her daily.

Several boys, while searching among the debris, found the pistol used by Page.

VALUABLE BRICKS.—The San Francisco *Times*, of November 29, speaks of a valuable load of bricks "now lying on the sidewalk in front of the Bank of California, yesterday, watching the struggling of a powerful team of horses in their attempts to move a wagon load of silver bricks. The load was so heavy that the wheels sunk into the cobble stones nearly to the hubs. After a long struggle, and the assistance of several of the bystanders, the team started the load, which consisted of about one hundred silver bricks from the State of Nevada.

DISBANDED soldiers entitled to receive bounty under the recent act of Congress, should be very careful whom they employ to collect their dues. A set of unprincipled sharpers have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded to hang out their shingles denominating themselves "claim agents;" and while we do not mean for a moment to infer that there are no honest men to be found among them, we should recommend, at the least, that the utmost caution be observed by those who have the right to make collections. Men of positive respectability should only be employed.

Rivalling New York.

If there is one thing about Philadelphia to be admired more than another, it is the pluck and persistency with which it keeps up its rivalry with New York, and contrives to hold its own in spite of all the efforts of its overgrown competitor. Even in the matter of Common Councils it will not allow itself to be outdone, and with highly commendable enterprise, has contrived to elect to those bodies citizens of almost equally notorious character with the distinguished individuals who adorn the municipal halls of the Empire City.

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A Prevalent Evil.

There is no more reprehensible custom than that of encouraging crime by offering rewards for the apprehension of criminals. Not only is offering that no questions shall be asked and no steps taken toward the prosecution of the offender. It is a palpable compromise with theft, which not only offers a premium for its perpetration, but defeats the ends of justice, the punishment, and turns him loose upon society, with his pockets full, to commit other and more serious crimes. Robbery is, in a certain sense, a respectable occupation, for there are many professional thieves, as well as thieves and burglars. The principle is a false one, and those who, on reflection, avowly

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867.

CONTRADICTORY reports reach us from Washington concerning the impeachment subject, but the statement in our special, which we have reason to believe is well grounded, shows that little or no progress has been made by the Judiciary Committee. Public sentiment does not appear to be strongly in favor of the project, and as is known to some of the strongest members of the dominant party in Congress earnestly oppose it. It is nevertheless true that the movers in the business are very earnest and the majority of the Judiciary Committee are doubtless in sympathy with them.

THE Republican Press throughout the State, almost without an exception, is outspoken and emphatic in its denunciation of the open and shameless corruption whereby Mr. CAMERON was chosen to the Senate. Those Representatives who betrayed their constituents, violated their pledges and disregarded their instructions to go for him, will be held to a rigid account. It is entirely evident that no power on earth can save them from the reputation of having been bought with money or the promise of it. This is the substance of the indignant comment on the proceeding of the past nine tenths of the Republican Press of Pennsylvania, while outside of the State the fact of corrupt influences seems not to be questioned.

IT is said that Minister MOTLEY, to whose place at Vienna, Mr. COWAN has been nominated, requested to be relieved. This is one of a number of gentlemen of education and entire fitness and good breeding appointed by Mr. LINCOLN to represent our country abroad. The selection of Mr. COWAN to be his successor is little less than ridiculous.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

The bill pending in the Legislature entering to the Connellsville Railroad Company and the people of that part of the State their rights, has many earnest and influential friends in both branches. Its friends, however, we fear, without strict resistance, is doubtful. Could we only succeed to its merits, it would be sure to secure the ear of the responsible majority of the Legislature, we would venture to say that the defeat of the measure, not to offer for other considerations, would politically be a dangerous experiment to try. The large body of people interested in this work cannot be expected always to be patient. They are earnestly committed to the enterprise as one nearly related not only to their own prosperity but the development of a region of country and of elements that will enrich the State and promote the general welfare. We trust our friends will conclude to be wise when the real results are at stake. *By giving us* the Connellsville bill this session they will do a just and politic thing.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The reader is presumed to retain distinct recollection of the jury "out West" somewhere, which, although the testimony against the man accused of stealing a hog was overwhelming, nevertheless pronounced him not guilty—a verdict that was subsequently explained by the simple remark, that nearly every man of the jury had some of the pork. Reasons kindred to this may explain why investigating committees seldom find anything out, and generally report that there is no ground for the charge of corruption, the touching investigating committees in general, especially in legislative bodies, may be said that there are two kinds; one that goes to the bottom of the business in hand, and finds out all there is to be found out, by pursuing the investigation link by link and rigidly cross examining and taking up every thing calculated to throw light on the question before them; the other that, from the outset, intends that the charity and not the truth of the charge shall be made out, whose proceeding is conducted rigidly with this view; a committee that asks questions and such only as will serve the subject, and is quick to withdraw if it finds it is going so much as a single step in the direction which will elicit damaging truth; and is keenly alive to the importance of preserving the original purpose of making an appear that no proof of corruption or anything reprehensible exists. Few trials in the courts of justice are conducted upon the plan of investigations by the latter class of committees. Cases would but seldom if ever be made out against accused parties, for it hardly ever happens that witnesses can give conclusive testimony by speaking from their own knowledge. It is by circumstantial testimony that the most aggravated offenses have been made out. Were none but direct testimony to be taken, and were witnesses, on testifying that they saw not the killing or theft or the act whereof the accused was suspected, dismissed without further questioning, very little justice would be done, and great criminals might congratulate themselves on being able to carry on a large business with little difficulty. If courts and juries were to act, as investigating committees sometimes do, as to suppress and not to elicit the truth, there would be but very little justice in the land. Committees framed for a borough work seldom fail of establishing the one circumstance consistent with common report—and when they do fail, they could not complain if it comes to be believed that they were more afraid of the truth than earnest in finding out.

CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The admonition to put not trust in princes, must, in this republican country, be amended so as for "princes" to read politicians."

Trite and time-worn as the axiom is, it is also ever apt and appropriate. Though it was uttered three thousand years ago, by our historical knowledge, and no doubt by good many thousands of years before anything historical was thought about, it speaks to us as freshly to-day as if it were new and original proposition. Taking the most recent transactions of our own immediate period, for instance, have we not for examples a JOHNSON, and a COWAN, and a DOOLITTLE, *et id genus omne*? And have not our Johnsonian and Democratic friends a SIMON CAMERON?

Truly the unkindest cut of all the many ignorous slashes SIMON has heretofore promiscuously dealt to friend and foe, was a terrific blow he administered to his most ardent admirers during the late Senatorial contest in the speech that followed his election. They had fawned upon and applauded to him; they had, metaphorically speaking, blacked his boots and eaten dirt to do him pleasure. Naturally they looked for their reward. And they got it. They had licked his hands—hands that they had gone and again sworn reeked with official filth and corruption—like so many spaniels, and he gave them spaniels' recompense—a kick. Poor, cringing, treacherous adulators, where are they now? We cannot find one of them that has moral energy enough left to get up so much as a howl.

It certainly was enough to take the church or steel—or whatever other substance most forcibly expresses stiffness of the moral backbone—out of them. What, for instance, could the unhappy little *Republic* do, but hide its head in shame and confusion, and slink into any corner that offered the temporary relief of a grateful security? There, in its issue of last Wednesday, put forth in all the flaunting prominence of editorial type, was a string of fulsome flattery of SIMON; a rhetorical letter-boat, wherein the name of CAMERON was smothered with the gross soap-fat of eulogistic twaddle. This, be it remembered, from the special barrel organ of ANDREW SHUMAN, the abortive imitation of journalism, which is supposed to be the special representative in Pittsburgh of his policy and administration. What must have been the feelings of the conductors of that struggling sheet, when they saw the following morning, on another page of the same paper, the telegraphic report of the new Senator's personal sentiments regarding their master? If SIMON had been only neutral, or had drawn it mild, or had even been conveniently ambiguous, they might have managed to squirm out of the dilemma into which they had unreflectingly rushed; but for him to come right out as he did and say the dreadful things he said about their Presidential paragon—it was too much; it was bitter; it was agonizing! That office, somewhere on Fifth street, must have been the scene of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth; to say nothing of the incidental spasms of anathema on the whole clan CAMERON that came in to relieve the monotony of grief and mortification.

It was almost as bad with the *Post*, only there was shrewdness enough in some department of that establishment to avoid quite so terrible a stultification. That Gospel of the Third Ward Democracy had puffed SIMON up to the last moment; but its editor evidently got the idea into his head that SIMON would define his position to some extent, as soon as the Legislature had decided in his favor, and prudently waited to see what that definition was going to be. Still, the *Post* hasn't very much on the score of wisdom and judicious calculation to boast about. We do not see how it can excuse itself to its readers for having supported for the United States Senate one who openly advocates negro suffrage, and who declares that ANDREW JOHNSON is a bad man and one dangerous to the country.

We condole with our contemporaries—both rough and ready *Post* and fledgling *Republic*—on the painful predicament in which they have placed themselves. They both made one of those grievous mistakes that all the abuse they may in the future lavish upon the slippery objects of their misplaced confidence and affection will not atone for. Let it be a lesson to them; a lesson to keep out of family difficulties, in which they have no legitimate part or interest, and in the settlement of which they are likely to get pitched into all around.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CANDIANS.

The eyes of the European nations are again turned Eastward, scanning with intense interest the little fire kindled in the Island of Crete, with the apprehension that it may grow to a great conflagration. The Turkish Government, against which the insurrection is raised, evidently shares in this apprehension, and it is, therefore, increasing its military force, in order to meet the contingency that may occur. Aware of existing hostility, both political and religious, prevailing against itself, in the Empire of Russia, the Turkish Government has not only to suppress active rebellion in Candia, which it has attempted with a cruel and destructive hand, but also to counteract Russian intrigues and influences employed to encourage and assist the insurgents.

The old claim of Russia, to be the protector of the Christian places and populations within the Turkish Empire, is still maintained. Whether it has more of political or of religious designs in it, the Emperor, the nominal Head of the Greek Catholic Church, holds to this claim with great tenacity. The ultimate tendency of Russian policy, on this ground as well as others, is the overthrow of the Turkish power, which it has represented as "the sick man," and for whose decease it would

LICENSES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY—A NEW BILL.

A bill to regulate the granting of licenses in Allegheny County has been drawn up and will soon be introduced into the Legislature, of which the following is a copy:

An act extending to Allegheny county the laws regulating the granting of licenses to Eating Houses and Taverns in the city of Philadelphia. Be it enacted:

SECTION 1. That all the acts of Assembly now in force in Philadelphia, in regard to the granting of licenses to Eating Houses and Taverns, and regulating the sale of liquors thereto, be and the same are hereby extended to the county of Allegheny.

SEC. 2. The County Commissioners of said county are to discharge all the duties and to receive the fees allowed to the City Commissioner of said city, and that hereafter, 1st section of the act of May 13th, 1854, allowing the said Commissioner an additional dollar per day, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That the County Treasurer of Allegheny county is hereby required to perform all the duties in regard to the granting of license and to receive the same fees allowed for similar services in Philadelphia; provided, however, that the County Treasurer at the time he receives the State License is hereby required to demand and receive from the applicant an equal amount of money to be held by him for the erection and support of a House of Employment in said county, and to be remitted for to the Inspector of the Allegheny County Prison for the aforesaid purposes, to which Board the said Treasurer is hereby required to report monthly the amount received and held by him; and said Treasurer, commencing May 1st, 1867, shall be allowed to retain out of the money so received five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for his services as Treasurer of said Board.

SECTION 4. That the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county shall discharge all of the duties now devolved upon him, except the publication of the License List, and shall be entitled to the same fees which have heretofore been paid to the said Clerk for similar services.

SECTION 5. That the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county are hereby relieved from the granting of licenses to Eating Houses and Taverns, and are invested with all the authority in regard to the revocation of licenses granted by the County Commissioners, and the punishment of any violation of the license laws as fully as the Judges of Philadelphia have been authorized.

SECTION 6. That all the general laws of the Commonwealth restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors not inconsistent with the local laws in Philadelphia, now extended to Allegheny county, be and the same are continued in full force as heretofore.

To understand this bill, it is necessary to understand the Philadelphia enactments and subsequent amendments. It may be stated that, under the new law, licenses will be based on the amount of business done by the party taking out the license—ranging from $25 to $1,000—possibly upward—to which will be added the same amount to go toward the erection and support of a county poor house; so that if a party pay $100 to the State for a license, he will be required to pay another $100 to the county work house. To this will be added certain fees—to the commissioners, who it is thought will recieve about $1,200 each per annum, to Clerk of the Court, to the constable—in all about $10 in each case.

The new bill, it is understood, is regarded with favor by the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature.

MR. Brigham, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and Mr. Campbell, of the *Sunday Leader*, are here before the Bribery and Election Committee to-day in relation to the charges of corruption against Simon Cameron. Mr. Brigham testified that he had no knowledge of the alleged expenditure of public rumor, and that he did not know who wrote the letter, "Inside View," signed X, and published in the COMMERCIAL.

The above forms a part of a telegram to the *Evening Chronicle* last Thursday. The examination spoken of was with closed doors and presumably private—a fact that may explain why the above, so far as the editor of the COMMERCIAL is concerned, conveys an unjust idea. He testified that, while he knew no fact that would positively prove it—he having seen no money change hands—it nevertheless was common rumor and generally believed that corrupt means were used in connection with the Senatorial election—and that he believed said rumor was true, because of what had been told him by gentlemen in whom he confided. As to the "Inside View" letter, while it was the subject of informal conversation, no recorded testimony was taken, but we think no serious doubt was left in the mind of any one, that the writer could probably be found out; and concerning the ground of the witness's belief that corrupt means had been used, no questions were asked, except as to personal knowledge. Two or three brief questions were put, and as many and as brief answers recorded, and there the examination ended.

At the Oaks Colliery explosion, in England, three hundred and fifty one lives were lost. But seventy-five persons who were in the pit at the time were brought out alive, and of these all but five have since died. Two hundred and seventy-six corpses now remain in the pit, and it will probably be some months before they are recovered, if anything but ashes is now left by the subterranean fires that have raged in the pit.

UNLOOKED FOR EULOGY.

An Unprejudiced Englishman's Opinion of the United States and the American People—Good Words for the Iron City —Tribute to American Intelligence and Enterprise—Some Excellent Suggestions to Mr. Bull.

We published, the other day, an extract from a paper which Mr. HOWARD, the great Steam Agricultural Implement maker of England, had recently read, before the Farmers' Club, in London, upon "Things in America," as they presented themselves to the mind of that enterprising gentleman during his visit to this country, last year. Our readers will doubtless be glad to hear something further from the same source; this we are enabled to supply through the courtesy of a friend, to whom a copy of the address was sent.

But, a few words about the author in question, before we proceed to his essay. Mr. HOWARD, then, take him all in all, must be regarded as a favorable specimen of the best class of English business men. In person, medium sized; rather thick-set; possessed of the ruddy Saxon complexion, but without the superabundant flesh which usually accompanies it. There is no mistaking him for anything but a regular John Bull, and yet there is, in his manner and mode of speech, as well as in the *dash* and rapidity of his style, something much nearer to the American than a simple reader about England and Englishmen, would expect to find.

MR HOWARD was among the earliest who recognized the necessity for and particularly of, applying to agricultural work the agency of steam. Acting upon this idea he has persevered until his success is now fully assured. His extensive shops at Bedford furnish exclusive proof that he is literally driving horse power "from the field."

TENNYSON'S Northern Farmer probably had him in view when he predicted

That summun mill come after mea mayhap wi' la little o' steam,
Hezzin an measurin' the blessed fealds wi' the Divvils can team.

Such a man as this could not but feel that he was not "up" in his department until he had examined this country; accordingly, he siezes the first opportunity; bargains for the company of his daughter; packs up and runs over. Now, what this practical business mind really thinks of us is important far beyond any impressions received by politicians, or professional writers, who either sacrifice the plain truth for fine writing, or come here with decided views and prejudices, to which it is easy to make all things conform. It must, therefore, be a source of satisfaction to intelligent Americans, to learn that Mr. HOWARD was, upon the whole, well pleased with what he saw. Never has America received fairer treatment at the hands of a visitor, and never, we fancy, has she made a more favorable impression upon one. But to the address—and first he has

A GOOD WORD FOR THE IRON CITY.

"I went to America," he says, "with a good many of the prejudices of Englishmen, expecting to find at least the bulk of the people rough, rowdy, uncouth and vulgar. Backwoodsmen and professional writers might have met with the characters they have portrayed. I can only speak of the people as I found them. I traveled some five thousand miles without once being subject to insult or rudeness of any kind. I mixed with all classes—for there are no first, second or third classes on their railways or steamboats—and I met with nothing but civility and politeness. The working classes are well behaved, and, as a body, better dressed, and more intelligent than our own. The wealthier classes I found to be communicative, open hearted and hospitable; indeed, as pleasant and agreeable a people as I could wish to live with. I could give you many instances of what we know as 'good breeding,' but as it would be foreign to the objects of this Club, I forbear. I will, however, mention one circumstance. At Pittsburgh, I went to the Bank with my letter of credit, which I handed to a clerk, to draw some greenbacks. A very-landed gentleman, evidently one of the principals, came up, and 'guessed I was a stranger in their city.' I said, 'Yes, I was from England.' He asked whether he could be of assistance, in giving me letters of introduction to the manufacturers. I gave him, then, telling him to whom I had letters of introduction; finding I was in good hands, he hoped he should have been to have facilitated the objects of my visit. This is one instance among many, of people for pure, and without the slightest claim, giving themselves trouble to make my visit pleasant and agreeable. I went to a large number of manufactories in many branches, all of which I was received with the utmost politeness, and shown the various processes without the least reserve.

All honor to that "Bank officer," whose conduct served to enhance our National reputation for courtesy and good breeding.

NEWSPAPERS AND AMERICAN FARMERS.

"A large proportion of the agriculturists," continues Mr. Howard, "are what may be described as working farmers—men of rough exterior; but, owing to the admirable public school system, they are generally fairly educated. The immense circulation of newspapers, for instance, is a proof that they are a reading people. The New York *Tribune* issues a weekly number, in which prominence is given to agricultural matters. The issue I refer to is over 200,000; the *American Agriculturist* issues 150,000. The *Prairie Farmer* and *Country Gentleman*, have also a large circulation. To a great and more opulent farmers, very gentlemanly and intelligent men, I know of what is going on in England—I thought, sometimes, better than some English farmers.

"The prejudice of England will never be eradicated as they ought to be, without the Government passes some comprehensive scheme than we have at present. Let me ask, von not to go away with the idea that religion is not cared for, or that nothing is done to provide for the religious wants of the people. The extent of Church accommodation is every where far in advance of that in this country, notwithstanding the existence of our richly endowed establishment.

THE ADVANTAGES OF AMERICA.

MR. THOMAS asked him, in effect, whether he thought large and opulent farmers would do well to send their sons out to the United States to settle? Now, in reply to this, he would say this—that one of the first memoranda which he made in his diary after seeing the United States was, that it was no use to send a fool to America. [Applause.] If the farmer was successful in America, he must be a thoroughly practical man—a man of business. Hence, if his labor was a part of the outlay so important, the man who went there to pursue the business of farming, must be well educated, well brought up, for he must know thoroughly the value of labor. It would not suffice for him to know how to ride a horse across country; that would avail him very little in a new land. But he could only say that if he (Mr. H.) were a farmer, and had half-a-dozen sons to settle out, he should not hesitate for a moment, even though he were ever so well fixed in this country, to go with them across the Atlantic; and he would add that if he were not pretty "well fixed," as the Americans said, here, he should very soon go to that country himself.

The advantages which America offers are so great that, when you consider the prospects present and future to themselves and their families, the wonder to me is, that so few are willing to make a present sacrifice. That so many remain in the Old Country is most marvellous to one who has paid a visit to the New. Here we are overpopulated, that numbers of young men above the working classes are unable to find employment, or to embark in business with any fair prospect of success. Farmers and their sons find it equally difficult to settle. The consequence is, that rents in this country have been forced up to an artificial standard. We mean an increased rental, the higher rate of wages, a lower standard of prices, the greater risk from disease in stock and the diminished taxation. I cannot see how the present race of farmers, except a few favorably situated, can hope so to increase their capital as to become possessed of the means of settling their families in respectability. If we could add a few Lincolnshire or Norfolk every year to this little island, the whole position of things would be changed; there would be room for everybody. This is the power of expansion that makes all the difference between England and America.

BRAINING MACHINES AND CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

Notwithstanding, however, the prior—England and Scotch—inventions, it is undoubtedly to America that we are indebted for the stepping machine in its present practical form—indeed for a machine that can be worked economically. In America such a machine was a *necessity* years before any need of its assistance was felt in England, owing to the difference in supply—abundance and dearth—to a scarcity of labor. I may tell you, one circumstance which struck me much honor upon the class of agricultural machine makers in the States, that I cannot forbear mentioning. The large rival manufactories stand on opposite sides of a street, belonging to two different firms. The one is a sharp kind, of good commercial knowledge; the other is a clever mechanic as well as a superior minded man. The former made money; the latter had, notwithstanding his immense business, got into difficulties. His rival across the road, finding him in trouble, came over and at once advanced some thousands of pounds to carry him through. Such a fact as this is a high compliment which reflects credit not only on the individual, but on the country which produces such a man. I found the agricultural manufacturers not only intelligent, but a high-minded class of men. There appeared to be a determination that narrowness of mind should be unknown among rivals in trade. Perhaps the breadth of country has something to do with the formation of their views.

MR. Tuxford seemed surprised at the number of agricultural machines made in America. In one town, the town or rather the city—for in America they were all cities—of Auburn, he visited a number of factories where thousands of machines were turned out ever, year. In Auburn alone he stated that twelve or fifteen thousand reaping machines were made for ex. thousand reaping machines were made annually. American farmers took to new inventions much quicker than English ones. If new things were brought out, the Americans did not, as was so much the case here, stop to see but rushed at once how it succeeded; they acted on their own impressions and bought the thing, as they expressed it, "straight off." They were, in fact, more self-reliant than farmers in England.

A PARTING TRIBUTE.

"Although a better feeling is springing up than prevailed during the war, there is not that cordiality between the two countries which should exist between two such communities. America is our natural, and ought to be our firmest ally; as we begin to know and understand each other better, let us forget at once both sides of the ocean there will be an absence both of acts and words calculated to provoke or keep up irritation or ill feeling. There has been much unfriendly feeling on both sides; but it is to be hoped that the present Government will do all that can honorably be done to bring about a better understanding, and that without delay. In conclusion I would remark that when a man has visited England and America, he has seen the most wonderful countries the sun has ever shone upon. Never before, in the history of the world, were two countries, together upon so small an area such numbers, so much wealth, skill, and development of industrial enterprise, so well governed, and such practical and common sense people as are to be found in Old England and in the other hand, never before, in the history of the world, has there been anything like the rapid growth of America: so vast a territory, peopled so quickly, its resources developed so speedily, its institutions so completely and well organized, and such progress made in the industrial arts. In America, you find everywhere the same activity, the same reliant energy rise as at home. These traits of character are undoubtedly somewhat intensified with the circumstances and perhaps the climate of that country. When I witnessed the large amount of social prosperity throughout the States, resulting from these qualities, instead of feeling anything like national jealousy at the wonderful results everywhere visible, I was impressed more fully with the conviction that the greatness of my own country, I felt proud in the remembrance that America was the offspring of England; that the old country had been reproduced on so grand a scale in the new; that the character of the parent stock was so stamped upon and so apparent in the vigorous growth of its off shoots—not only the blood, but the ideas, the laws, the religion of England exist and flourish in the United States. The Anglo-Saxon race on American soil is asserting its supremacy on a gigantic scale, as well as with characteristic energy and vigor. One very remarkable circumstance is, that notwithstanding the immense number of immigrants from the other nations of Europe, the English type of human nature is everywhere dominant. Like its own great river, the Mississippi, which receives numbers of tributary streams that are blended with and become one great current; so will all the races which flock to America; they feel the laws, the language

Daily Commercial

NOBODY'S DARLING.

[illegible] little room was written by
[illegible] of Savannah, Ga., and originally
[illegible] think, in the Southern Churchman. It
[illegible] itself, by its touching pathos, to all
[illegible] it commends.rates was unfortu-
[illegible] occasion in both stories.

[illegible] the whitewashed walls,
[illegible] and the 40 tic tac
[illegible] lady's darling was borne one day
[illegible] darling. A young and so brave,
[illegible] all his pain never knew
[illegible] by [illegible] of the grave.
[illegible] light of [illegible] heaven's grace,

[illegible] dimes are the coins of gold
[illegible] of [illegible] young brow;
[illegible] ips of delicate mold—
[illegible] darling is dying now.
[illegible] to [illegible] veined face
[illegible] wandering silken threads
[illegible] the sister of grief now,
[illegible] darling is still and dead.

[illegible] for mother, and love
[illegible] it will from the Father above—
[illegible] for somebody's grave to know,
[illegible] somebody's heart to weep there;
[illegible] mother's soft and willing
[illegible] the lips of a sister fair
[illegible] in those waves of light?

[illegible] we bet. He was somebody's love;
[illegible] grave's embalmed him there;
[illegible] is more lonely
[illegible] of prayer,
[illegible] when he marched away,
[illegible] he died, like a man,
[illegible] s kiss on his forehead lay;
[illegible] sang to his parting hand.

[illegible] watcher and waiting for him,
[illegible] to hold him again to her heart;
[illegible] with the blue eyes dim,
[illegible] till the light shall part.
[illegible] bury the late young dead,
[illegible] up the grave to clear:
[illegible] the wooden slab at his head—
[illegible] darling lies buried here!

—Boston Transcript.

A ROYAL LETTER.

History of the Epistle—The Loss of a Favorite of Louis XV.

[from the New Orleans Crescent.]

In the reign of Louis XV., among those who came to this country, was the Comte de Miziere, who was banished, it happens, he remembered by the historian, by an order of the French King. The Chevalier had been much liked, by his royal master—was even called a minion of the court, and singularly enough happened that the fact of his absence, and wrote him a letter, obviously granting him permission to return to court. De Miziere, however, was too deeply chagrined at his exile to feel much rejoiced at the news of fortune. He had, too, been the object of another kind, and whose invitation he gave a positive refusal. The King by this time had learned how to appreciate the value and the qualities of his banished courtier, not to be balked in his wish, he wrote to the Governor of the province where the obstinate chevalier and his *volens nolens* to France. The due time arrived, but before it arrived, and still determined never to return to a monarch who had shown himself so ungrateful, started off secretly and on an expedition against the Nachitoches Indians. He succeeded in this undertaking to his resolution, but it was at the cost of his life. He met the fate that was his lot from wounds or exposure, and there is further known of him than that he never returned.

The story was regarded as rather mythical by the sceptic portion of the province, and might have remained always a matter of doubt, but for an accidental discovery which placed the matter in a different light. An accountant member of the bar, who at that time was an officer of court, had occasion to look into some sort of notice in one of the old quarters of the city. The girl on the papers were served bore the name of Clarine de Miziere, and he frequently heard of the story, living made some inquiries, in which he found that she was a descendant of De Miziere. She produced a bundle of letters, yellow, and well worn, which she said to him that they had belonged to her mother in question.

There was a most singular part of the story was the very letter which Louis XV. wrote, and which bore the seal of the King, and had thus far escaped the destroying hand of time. The papers were read in such a way by the young lawyer, which had been destroyed or mislaid a portion of which were turned over to a gentleman engaged in a commission, which was sent by the Second District Court, to examine into the affairs of the city. The result of this examination is that it is still in existence, and the history of the manuscript is a curious one, and deserves some mention in the history of the city.

Corporeal Punishment of Girls.

One of the leading schools in Cambridge here recently occurred a case of mind immodest girl whipping, and by a male and female teacher person of a young lady, an account of has found its way into print. Orrell Wyman, of Cambridge—in addition to a class who sustained these views of white girls—has denounced the proceeding, and has published a letter setting forth the moral and reasons why corporeal punishment could not be inflicted upon girls, at clearness and force. He says:

"I should not girls be treated as because girls are not boys. Every having children of both sexes, that they have moral characteristics at once distinguish them before active at the school age. They are a body and more sensitive in feeling they are more coupled with the on they make upon others, long they know its value. That delicate propriety which distinguishes the has already its germs in the girl, him to know instinctively that they rely upon physical strength, and actively cling to others for support protection. They are gentle, docile, and affectionate. They exhibit tender qualities at home and in a thousand ways; they hasten in their labor in the morning; they her side, they seize her hand, and their affection by kisses upon her and noses upon her desk. The skillful teacher takes advantage of abilities, especially of their docility, builds them that corporeal punishment only unnecessary, but is moral- physiologically she is different, and would most honestly beg your attention. Her blood corpuscles are smaller, nervous system is of a more delicate fine, her brain is lighter, and her smaller; she is made for quickness activity, but not for strength and endurance. The same reasons which bar her from sharing the rougher and plays of boys should bar her from suffering the punishment of boys. She is sensitive to internal emotions and sensations; and I assert, without contradiction, that no physician safely trusted to advise for the action of health, or its restoration, regards, even in the child, the distinction of sex. The most eventful period of life is spent in school. During this there is not unfrequently mental illness, irritability and depression, often mistaken for petulance and delicate the unwise, and I greatly fear has often produced punishment for that which she is answerable to her God for. With a rapidity of development unknown in the other sex, she becomes aware, with all woman's sensibilities, hopes and fears—how instinctively knows that a good impression she makes upon the unused her loves for the future, physical organization is sensitive, mental nature is doubly sensitive, in which makes fear what she is. I wish to count the number and the severity of the blows upon her and note the hours that elapse before marks disappear. Her spirit is broken. She is disgraced and degraded; may not efface the consequence. I that stings the sensibilities and from the censure of the greater part civilized world, and from none is censure more severe than from the educated woman. Strike not a woman, is a feather, is the motto of civility, and it is in accordance with the Christianity also."

Effect that is "Not Particular."

Cockroaches partake largely of common articles of diet in the ship's they also rather like books, clothes, soap and corks. They are also particular matches, and consider the of razors and amputating knives eating. As to drink, these animals exhibit the same impartiality. They do prefer wines and spirits, they can nevertheless drink beer with and even suit themselves to circumstances, and imbibe water, either mixed with soap; and if they cannot obtain wine they find in ink a very substitute. Cockroaches are by no means exempt from the numerous ills which is heir to, and must at times, like epicures and gourmands, suffer terribly from rheums and dyspepsia; for these can be attributed their exemption for medicines! Every one's own doctor" seems to be their motto, and they appear to attach no more importance to the word "surgeon" than to something to eat. As to physic, it seems to come wrong with them. Cockroaches, they invariably roll themselves prodigally in flour, and tinctures they occasionally lay long. Blistering plaster seems a favorite nostrum which they take internally if they have managed to use up two or three as many weeks. A physician once left a dozen blue pills carelessly on the box surrounded by them, and found no lazy to get up for him to submit to the pills washed off within a very few minutes by a dozen roaches, each one taking a pill. Next morning his floor was covered with the dead and dying, all exhibiting all the symptoms of an advanced stage of mercurial salivation, some still swallowing little morsels of pill, no doubt on the principle of *similia similibus curantur*.

An English Girl.

[From Shirley Brooks' "Sooner or Later."]

What they saw was a girl of about twenty years of age—it would be prettier to say a girl who had seen twenty summers, but Magdalen had seen twenty winters too, or she would not have had that healthy tint which is due to the bracing atmosphere of the rougher months. Fair, save in the poet's sense, you would scarcely call her, for her complexion was of that hue which sometimes warms into a richness foreign to conventional fairness. Yet Magdalen was not entitled to the proud honors of the brunette. Hers were the English cheek and brow, and hers was the wealth of chestnut hair, just now in full luxuriance, and easily turned to any fashion into which the soft, white, pliant hands chose to mold it. What we call the Saxon character was most distinctively that of Magdalen's beauty, and the lightly morning dress she wore did not conceal the well-developed form, or altogether deny proof that the arms were rounded and white. It is well, not less for the future than for the present, that a figure like this should have the advantage of high, and Magdalen Conway was somewhat tall, though the exquisite proportion of her form did not at first impress you with the fact. The charm of the features would have been powerful, even had they lacked much of the expression which they possessed, but Magdalen had two very strong points of expression, and the possession of either, by a girl, justifies a hesitating admirer in an instant offer. One was a smile which lighted up over the entire face in a moment, and disappeared with the occasion, not lingering like Cheveril's grin that does not exactly know how to take itself out of the way any more than the clown knows how to take himself out of a room. The other was an even more alarming little frown which had nothing to do with temper, but rather expressed surprise and puzzled one for a second, until, like discord in music, it should be delightfully resolved, and make way for the smile that was waiting at the lips. Look for either of these signs, my single young brother, and if you find either—and still more, if you find both—drop on your manly knees and mention your income and adoration.

A Gentleman to the Last.

The moment the chief insurance offices of London found that Wainewright the prisoner was under sentence of transportation for forgery, they determined to open negotiation with the villain, and get from him certain confessions necessary to their interests; little doubting that he would make them "for a consideration." He made them readily enough when he had struck his bargain. At this time he was confined in Newgate (modern prison discipline had not then found its way into that goal) in a cell with a bricklayer and a sweep; in which polite company he was actually recognized, by a strange chance, by Mr. Proctor and Mr. Macready, visiting the prison with Mr. Dickens the author. When the agent of the insurance offices had extracted from the ruffian all that he wanted to know, that gentleman said, in conclusion, "It would be quite useless, Mr. Wainewright, to speak to you of humanity, or tenderness, or laws human or divine; but does it not occur to you, after all, that, merely regarded as a speculation, crime is a bad one? See where it ends. I talk to you in a shameful prison, and I talk to a degraded convict." Wainewright returned, twirling his moustache, "Sir, you city men enter on your speculations, and take the chances of them. Some of your speculations succeed, some fail. Mine happen to have failed; yours happen to have succeeded; that is the difference, sir, between my visitor and me. But I'll tell you something in which I have succeeded to the last. I have been determined through life to hold the position of a gentleman. I have always done so; I do so still. It is the custom of this place that each of the inmates of a cell shall take his morning's turn of sweeping it out. I occupy a cell with a bricklayer and a sweep. But by G— they never offer me the broom!"

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Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS.

G. Wittach, J. P. Stoerdale,
A. Arkley, Frank Tiernan,
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JAMES L. GRAHAM, Pres't.

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N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Capital - - $500,000.

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

OFFICERS:

A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
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THIRD

NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.

United States Depository.

WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
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C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.

☞Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of corporations. mch9-ym

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Farmers' National Bank,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET

NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposit. no18

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital, $500,000. Paid in. with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, etc. receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all the principal cities.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1863, we believe, is a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the most careful attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with the public.

The business will be conducted by the same officers & directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS METCALF, HENRY D. SCULLY,
THOS. WIDEMAN, JOHN WILSON,
W. K. McCUNE,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, as required in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1868.

1st. Capital stock paid in.....$ 100,000 00

2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's.....$75,500 00
U. S. 5 20's.....
State Stock.....
Bank Stock.....4,200 00
Insurance Stock.....4,200 00
Bills Receivable.....21,209 33
Bonds and Mortgages.....
Office Furniture.....264 10—$ 110,857 42

3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.....$ 33,058 17

4th. Amount of interest (net).....$ 7,483 59

5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz:
Fire.....$ 29,000 00
Marine.....
Losses.....$32,450 96
Returned premiums.....1,000 00
Commissions on premiums.....209 62
Government Tax & Stamps.....824 92
Re-insurance.....58 75
Salaries, rent and all other expenses.....1,395 53—$ 31,715 68

6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866.....$1,335,764 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, as the unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $5,300 00.....

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give their full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24 NO. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
THOS. GEO. STEVENSON, Marine Secretary.

Office, No. 84 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will take risks on Vessels, Cargoes of the Rivers, and on the Lakes. This is a home institution, managed by men of this city, well known to the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the high character they have acquired in effecting the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James M'Auley, Andrew Acklev,
Alexander Speer, David Lowe,
Rees J. Thomas, John R. Mechlin,
Charles J. Clarke, James P. Hamil,
William B. Negley, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Phillip Reymer. WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against all Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings. Furniture, Goods, Wares and Stocks of Merchandise.

Also, Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Cargoes. Liberal rates will be given consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

R. W. PHILLIPS, Capt. J. F. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT, Capt. J. L. RHODES
JOHN E. PARKE, WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK E. BISSELL, JAS. O. VERNER,
JEREMIAH CURTIS, H. HANNON LOYD,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, CHAR. ARNOUCKLE
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President. A. D. SARLES, Actuary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY, JOHN SHIFFLER,
JAMES PARKIN, JR., JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, S. HARBAUGH,
R. P. JOHNSTON, JOHN N. KLOSKER,
SAMUEL REA, JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARLAY PRESTON, WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER. Capt. J. ATKINSON General Agent

J. D. SEYBOLT, WOOD Engraver, 126 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, & SEAL PRESSES.

A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

845 Liberty street,

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Removal.

McCALLUM BROS.,

WILL REMOVE

To their new Warehouse, No. 51 FIFTH ST., in February, 1867.

Until then they offer their new stock on hand at

Moving Prices;

So as to open with a new assortment.

McCALLUM BROS.,

oct 87 FOURTH STREET.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of

English Woolen Druggets,

9S, 3, 3¾ and 4 YARDS WIDE, AND

BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,

4½ by 3 yards, 4 by 3¾ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice. no22-eod&*

SOMETHING NEW.

PATENT SHADE ROLLER,

FOR

WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS,

AWNINGS, VESTIBULES,

CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

NEW DRUGGETS

FELTINGS, ROBES,

WATER PROOF AFGHANS,

JUST FROM EUROPE. CHOICE STOCK OF

CHEAP CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &C., AT

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

23 FIFTH STREET.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE. SAM'L R. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Garden Seeds, Medicines, etc. Having had them selected, their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. no23

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. KAHN. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTNER

Barr, Knake & Buettner

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr.)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND

MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage" and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES' WATCHES,

LADIES' WATCHES.

AND FINE

GOLD CHAINS.

A new and handsome stock just received by

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 FIFTH STREET.

SARVER & BROWN,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 49 FEDERAL ST., bet. Lacock & Robinson,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct3-ym Pa. Phone

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

W. A. REED, President and Treas. E. P. HARRISON, Secty & Business Manager.

STAR

FIRE BRICK WORKS,

COR. BUTLER & LUMBERMENS. 9th Ward

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first class article of FIRE BRICK of Clarion clay. Also, Tile of all descriptions made to order at lowest cash prices. Also, Brick and Tile, all warranted, sold low in lots to our customers. Lump and Ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points loaded at our Works. All Brick shipped packed in saw dust.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL,

Warranted equal to any in the market, either imported or of Domestic Manufacture. Special attention paid to the Tool and Die Steel.

Office, 88 WOOD STREET, and 87 ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. jel8-1y

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,

Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. no8

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Fils, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Shovel, Blister, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Fifty streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Any Warranted equal to the best English Steel, Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or Remnfacture in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

LITHOGRAPHERS.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 74 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

No. 31 Fifth Street,

Have now in store one of the largest stock of

BOOTS,

SHOES AND GAITERS,

Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

Gaiters,

SELLING OFF AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRIC

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

Results of the Second Annual Examination—Premiums Awarded.

The second annual examination of the pupils attending the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women took place on Friday, the following examining committees:

Practical Geometry and Perspective—J. W. Kerr and Or. Woods.

Outline drawing from the flat—C. Johns and Dr. Toward.

Drawing and oil landscape—A. Wall and J. Laughlin.

Water color painting in monochrome and colors—George Hetzel and Dr. Woods.

Drawings and essays on color—Dr. Woods and Hon. Thomas M. Howe.

Light and Shade from the cast—T. Medlarg, D. Mclandless, W. Shaw.

The following was the result of the examination:

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

Books—I. M. McIntosh, No. 1.

Examination Papers—H. Henderson, No. 1; A. Mc Culloch, No. 2.

Ex Papers for Special Premiums—No. Ones—R. Henderson; 2. L. Mcin Smith; C. Barclay, 1; No. Twos—L. McIntosh 2; A. Phipps, 2; H. Woods, 1; R. Henderson, 1st premium, $5.00; D. McIntosh, 2d, $3.00.

ASET OF PERSPACTIVE DRAWINGS.

No. Ones—A. Henderson, 1; No. One Class—A. Henderson, 1; E. Lamon, 1; D. Turney, 6; A. C. Way, 1. No. Threes—E. Lamon, 4; A. C. Way, 3.

Examination papers of free hand drawing a Lily enlarged. 1st Division—J. Wallace, N. E. Howard, 1. No. 2, 2d Division—Mrs. Marshall, No. 1. A. Williams, No. 2; B. Wilson, No. 3.

Object drawings in outline from the life—No. Ones—Mrs Marshall, 1; T. Grissmon, 2; A. Mendenhall 1; No. Twos—Miss Marshall, 1; A. Mendenhall, 3; E. Addison, 2; No. Threes—A. Mendenhall, 1; T. Reinemal, 1; A. Wallhall, 1; A. McCulloch, 1; E. Addison, 1.

ORNAMENT.

No Ones—T. Reinemal, 2; A. Marshall, 2; E. Addison 1; R. Henderson, 1. No. Twos—M. McKenney, 2; E. Addison, 1; A. Mendenhall, 6; Wardrop, 1; T. Grissman, 1; A. Mcculloch, 1. No. Threes—A. Phipps, 2; M. McKinney, 2; T. Reinemal, 1; A. Mendenhall, 1; B. Henderson, 2. E. Addison, 2.

FIGURE IN OUTLINE.

J. Walker, 3; A. Mendenhall, 3; M. Wardrop, 6; P. Howard, 3; L. Reinhart, 2. No. twos—A. Mendenhall, 1; P. Howard 3; A. Wardrop, 2; M. Henderson, 2. Walker 1; A. C. way, 2. No threes—P. Howard, 2; Walker 1; A. C. Way, 1; Nelson, 1; J. Nelson, 2.

BUSTS.

First Washington—No. Ones—A. Henderson, 6; E. Lamon, 2; J. Nelson, 1; M. Wardrop, 1. No. three—A. C. Way, 2; M. Wardrop, 1; E. Lamon, 1.

Flowers in one color—A. C. Way, No. 1; F. Howard, No. 2; E. Lamon, No. 3.

Diagrams and Essays on color—Special premium—E. Lamon, No 1, $5.00; A Henderson, No 2, $3 00.

FLOWERS IN COLORS.

No ones—E Lamon, 2; L McLaughlin, 1; A Henderson, 1. No twos—E Lamon, 1; Williamsmons, 1; A Henderson, 1. No Threes—A C Way, 2; D Turney, 1; E Lamon, 1.

L ORT AND HAND FROM THE CAST.

No ones—A Mendenhall, 3; R Lamon, 1; A McCulloch, 1; E Addison, 1. No twos—M Roberts 3; F Howard 2; L McIntosh, 1. C Barclay 2; E Addison, 1; L Reinhart, 1; R Lamon, 1.

Groups of Geometrical Solids for Special Premiums—No Henderson, 1st premium, $5.00. Mc aughlin, 2d premium, $3.00. An unfinished groupby L Reinhart, showed such excellence that if finished it might have taken the first premium.

DETAILS OF FIGURE FROM THE CAST.

No. Ones—A. Henderson, 12; E. Lamon, 2. No. twos—D Turney, 7; E. Lamon, 3. No. Threes—E. Lamon, 2; D. Turney, 2.

BUSTS.

Minerva—A. Henderson, No. 1; D. Turney, No. 2. Antinous—A. Henderson, No. 1; D. Turney No. 2. Ajax—A. Henderson, No 1; D. Turney, No. 2. Dacia—A. Henderson, No. 1; E. Lamon No. 2; D. Turney, No. 3.

LANDSCAPE IN OIL.

1st Division—No. Ones—A. Henderson, 6; L. McLaughlin, 3.

No. Twos—A. Henderson, 6; L. McLaughlin, 2; A Way, 4; M. Howard, 2.

No. Threes—L. McLaughlin, 1; A. Way, 1; M. Howard, 3.

2d Division—No. ones,—D. Turney 2; A Mendenhall 2; J. Walker 1; M. Williamsmond.

No. twos—D Turney 1, J. Walker 1, A. Phipps 1.

No. threes—D Turney 1; A. Vendenhall 1.

The committee lace pleasure in attesting the general excellence of the exhibition. Miss A. Henderson and Miss Olive Turney, together with the marked diligence, combined their unlimited admiration.

T. McClurg, W. Shaw, D. McIandis s Committee.

Miss McLaughlin deserves to become a very tidy stographer. The lithograph from Darley's Margaret excellent.

C. Johns, Dr. Howard. Committee.

Trial List for This Day.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to-day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 80, Coursin vs. Barnes.
No. 89 Dunn vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
No. 93, Snyder vs. Kreps et al.
No. 94 Horbach et a. vs. Desmiston et al.
No. 98, Mackey vs. Patton.
No. 99 Watson vs. Fleming.
No. 100, Miller vs. Kealy.
No. 101, Davis vs. Lauderbaugh.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 231, Fulton vs. Foster.
No. 149 Rex vs. Bateman.
No. 130, Rutledolt vs. Kummerschell.
No. 2 Hartle—ett vs. Keil, et al.
No. 5, better vs. Costas agna.
No. 7 Griffiths vs. Hunter et al.
No. 8, Beaumont vs. Mclock et al.
No. 9, Wheeler vs. Grayson.
No. 10, Evans vs. Yetter.
No. 11 May vs. Miller.

Distressing Accident.

A little girl named Sarah Mullen, daughter of Mr. James C. Mullen, of the Seventh ward, was almost burned to death on Saturday afternoon, under the following circumstances: She had been sent by her mother to kindle a fire in the of the rooms of the upper story of the house, and for that purpose had procured a shovel full of burning coals. While ascending the stairs the handle of the shovel struck a partition, throwing the fire over the child's clothing, which immediately ignited. She ran down to the kitchen, where her mother was engaged in washing, and throwing herself into a tub of water, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. In the meantime the floor of the chamber in which she had dropped the burning coals, had also taken fire, and before it was discovered a valuable wardrobe was partially burned, as well as a quantity of clothing and silk dress the property of Miss Nancy Hare, Mrs. Mullen's sister. Through the exertions of some neighbors, the flames were extinguished. Dr Herron attended the little girl's injuries, but entertains but little hope of her recovery.

Terrible Fat—Promote Fatal Accident

Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a man named David Russell, fell through a hatchway in the *Gazette* building, a distance of two stories, receiving, probably, fatal injuries. It appears that Russell, in company with three young men, were searching for the composing room of the *Leader*, but being unacquainted with the building, and mistaking his way, he ascended to the fourth story, and in the darkness stepped on a trap door covering the hatchway, which yielded, and he was precipitated to the second story. His spinal column was injured so severely that it is feared he can not recover. Dr. C. Fey was called to, and ordered the removal of the injured man to his boarding house, where he now lies in a critical condition. Russell resides in Westmoreland county.

INSOLVENT RELEASED.—James Dunn, who was convicted of riot and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine and costs, filed a petition on Saturday, claiming the benefit of the Insolvent Law, and asking to be relieved from the payment of the fine and costs. The petition was granted, and Dunn having served his term of imprisonment was released.

Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Mens' Mercantile Library, held on Friday evening, George E. Appleton, Esq., was re-elected Librarian, and the following gentleman appointed as the Committee on Arts, Minerals and Mementoes of the War: W. C. Reiter, M. D.; H. B. Waring, H. M. Long, C. G. Hussey, W. B. Neeper, B. F. Weyman, Major W. G. McCandless.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—James Sullivan resides in Peebles township, and entertains a strong affection for the feathery tribe. A short time since he converted the parcel of his dominion into a chicken coop, and his wife being strongly opposed to this, he removed them to a frail coop in a yard in the rear of his house. A short time afterwards the coop was broken open and the chickens stolen. Sullivan having reason to believe that Patrick Finn was the party who stole the chickens, appeared before Alderman Lynch, and made oath against Patrick for larceny. A search warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Cunningham, and after a hearing was had in the case of Matthew Kane vs. Mary Gavin, charge of larceny, which resulted in the committal to jail of the accused for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—An information for assault and battery was lodged against Samuel Dolper by Elizabeth Tindle, before Alderman A. Humbert, on Saturday. The accused was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Alderman E. S. Morrow, of the Eighth Ward, on Saturday, fined Mrs. Winnifred Davis $3 and costs, for maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a smoking chimney. J. R. Williams, Assistant Health officer, was the complainant.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Mary Reagan appeared at the office of Alderman Taylor, on Saturday, and instituted proceedings against Timothy Sullivan, for surety of the peace. The parties reside in the Fifth ward. After the case was settled by Timothy paying the costs.

BEFORE JUSTICE KERR.—Several days since a difficulty occurred between some of the employees of the Superior Iron Works and the Ardesco Oil Company, at Hilkey's tavern, at Woods Run McClure township. As the result of the difficulty the following informations were made before Justice Kerr, of that township: Wm. Dobson Justice Kerr, of that township: Wm. Dobson vs. Michael Kelly, charged with aggrivated assault and battery. Held to answer. Same vs. Same, on oath and Rudolph Drussbow for malicious mischief. Held to answer. Two more informations were made against Hilkey, one for selling liquor without license, and the other for selling on Sunday. He was held to answer both charges.

BEFORE JUSTICE ARENT.—Cross suits of assault and battery were made before Justice Arent, of Reserve township, on Saturday, by James Landon and John Shupe. The parties were arrested and after a hearing were held in three hundred dollars bail each to answer.

William Einstein made an information charging Chapman Lewis with being a common barrator. Lewis was held in the sum of one thousand dollars bail to appear at Court for trial on the charge, and failing to procure the required amount was committed to jail. The same prosecutor charged A. drew Mickle with conspiracy, and the latter was committed to jail for trial in default of one thousand dollars bail.

BEFORE JUSTICE CRIBA.—Wm Einstein, the prosecutor in the cases before Justice Arent, also lodged another information against Chapman Lewis, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. A commitment was lodged against him for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BARKER.—Casper Felber was arrested and taken before Burgess Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, on Saturday, charged, on oath of John Reigner, with the larceny of $0 75. In default of five hundred dollars bail he was committed for a hearing this morning.

RELEASED.—Morris Holly, who was committed to jail on charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace, on the 24 inst., was released yesterday, having entered bail for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Morrissey was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor McCarthy, in default of three hundred dollars bail, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Wm. O'Neil. John is following in the footsteps of his illustrious namesake.

SKATING CONTEST.—On Saturday afternoon the contest for the prize medal offered by the managers of the Central Park for the best male skater, took place before a large concourse of people. Five gentlemen contested for the prize, and a splendid exhibition of fancy skating was given. The judges decided that Mr. John Bargess, of Allegheny, displayed the most skill and awarded him the medal.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—As we have heretofore announced to our readers, John Godfrey Saxe will lecture under the auspices of the above association, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. Mr Saxe will recite his inimitable poem of "Progress," and from the flattering criticisms that it has received from the Eastern press, we can safely promise our listening citizens an unevening of wit and humor that will not be soon again offered. Seats can be secured to-day (Monday) morning, at the Academy, at ten o'clock. An early application will be necessary in order to secure good seats.

ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

IS THE greatest appetizer ever Known—It not only creates the appetite, but enable you to easily digest your food. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, is recommended by all the leading physicians Coe's Lyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and have lost their natural action. Tell your afflicted friends to try it and be convinced. Price one dollar per bottle. Agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming Druggist, Corner Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOLEN'S COD LIVER OIL is not distasteful, is invariably pure, and prescribed by the highest medical authority, as the most reliable and thoroughly efficacious remedy for coughs, consumption, asthma, bronchitis and general debility. If taken often and perseverred in, its effects are satisfactory, and at times remarkable in all three cases, in which the use of oil is inadvisable. Nolen's Sweet Oil Emulsion, No. 125, South Front Street, Philadelphia.

AN EXTENSIVE ALTERATION ON FIFTH STREET—PIANOS, MELODEONS, &C—A GREAT UNITY.—Our friends, Messrs. Hall and Co, announced that great changes are to be made in their store, 57 Fifth street, involving a taking out of walls for the of enlargement, that the stock must all moved. Therefore they are forced to sell out their stock and fixtures nearly low prices. The reduction will perhaps be unprecedented in this city, as it becomes a matter of necessity to get the goods away. This change affords to our citizens a very rare chance for instruments. Pianos from Decker Bros —the best in America. Heiss & Schraidt and C. Narveson's instruments. Vanities may now puremase a superb piano at old prices, before advance. A large stock of five and six octave melodeons, rosewood cases, piano style, of magnificent tone and finish. Also a large assortment of cabinet and church organs, with sub-bass and pedal. Such an opportunity for bargains in instruments occurs but once in a lifetime, and we have no doubt buyers will do well to take advantage of it.

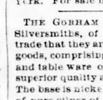
A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $1. Circulars free. Only local agents wanted in every where. Address J. B Romaine, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

THE BEST TONIC—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The Iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus invigorates the nerve fluids, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and quinine.

Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all Druggists.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation in the production of electro plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All article made by them are stamped thus:



And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade mark, as their goods have been mainly extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. eod

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure, sweet and nice. Dr. Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M,W,F

TO DR HOSTETTER:—*Dear Sir.* This is to certify that I was taken with the dyspepsia a year ago last March, and, for a period of eight months, was one of the most miserable creatures you ever beheld, not being able either to eat, drink or sleep, and was compelled to walk the floor incessantly. I was nearly deprived of my reason, and hope had entirely left me, all the efforts made for my recovery having proved fruitless.

By the first of November, 1865, I had become so weak and feeble that I could scarcely stand alone, and, to all appearance, would soon die. At this time (having read your advertisement) my wife prevailed upon me to try your Bitters. A bottle was procured, and, strange to say, I soon commenced recovering. I have taken four bottles, and am enjoying as good health now as could be expected for one of my age (about sixty years). I have no doubt it was your Bitters alone, under Divine Providence, that effected this wonderful cure.

R. T. FLUALIN.

Hudson, Mich., August 30, 1866.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Henderson announces for this evening the production of a new domestic play, entitled "Money and Misery," which has recently had a long run in Boston. The play will be presented with an excellent cast of characters, all the favorites of the Opera House company taking part in it. Mr. Henderson has given evidence during the past two weeks like the management of this favorite house could not be in better hands, and he is determined to present to the public but of very high novelty of the most entertaining character.

THEATRE.—We notice that a new style of entertainment is announced at this house for this evening, which will consist of a comic pantomime, a grand ollo of songs, dances, &c., and a grand ballet, by Prof Smith's superb troupe of dancers which has already become very popular with our citizens. The entire performance to concede with the beautiful nautical drama, called "Jack Bod," which will be presented with the entire strength of the Stock Company. This is a unique and attractive entertainment, and should be liberally patronized by the public.

GERMAN THEATER.—The managers of the German Theater, at the Academy of Music, announce that Mr. O. V. Hoym will this evening personate "Edmund Dantes," in the drama of Monte Christo. Mr. Hoym has manifested in the rendi of characters he has already given, great versatility, and is a really good actor.

MASONIC HALL.—The zeal of many of our citizens has finally undermined Father Kemp's determination to leave, and our amusement seeking people will be gratified to learn that the company remain another week. The songs of Mrs. Nichols are nice manifestations of musical art. Persons of taste will eagerly in the delicious nectar of musical wealth as dispersed by this troupe, finding the draughts most palatable and pleasing, as well as moral in character. This is positively their last week in this place.

MARRIED:

ROEI ON—GIBSON—Thursday, 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father in Sharpsburg by Elder E. Edmiston, JOHN W. ROBISON, of this city, to Miss JENNIE GIBSON.

DIED:

TAAFFE—On Saturday morning, January 19th 1867 at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Jas. O'Connor, Esq., MARY A. TAAFFE, in the 3d year of her age, only daughter of the late Luke Taaffe. Boy.

The funeral will take place from her uncle's residence, 299 Penn street on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 21st, at 9½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Cathedral, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REDPATH—On Sunday, January 20th, at 9 A. M., Mr. THOMAS REDPATH, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his residence, No. 27 Diamond alley, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend. 2t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & COS, 27 Fifth street.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WHAT BEAUTIFUL FURS.

LATEST STYLES.

All Description of Furs, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ELEGANT SKATING FURS,

ALLOWEST CASH PRICES. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS. Also, a full and complete assortment of the Fall and Winter styles of GENT'S, YOUTHS' and MISSES'

Hats and Caps, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Charles H. Paulson, NO. 73 WOOD STREET.

W,S

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

The scarcity of loanable funds that has been felt until the latter portion of this week, caused an accumulated pressure for loans, a id there is now a brisk demand on discount places generally, which is pretty generally met. The banks, with few exceptions, are able to respond favorably by way of discounts. Their line is extended as practical, and the wants of the manufacturing firms are curtailed by the stoppage of the mills, so that we may look for a fush money market throughout the coming week—a condition most welcome to borrowers.

—The quotations of stocks at the New York Board, as received by S. S Bryan, this afternoon, show a weak market, and a marked decline in the railway list. Fort Wayne suffers a heavy decline, as also its associate, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The following list shows the changes:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Bonds, 1881	106	106½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	105	105½
" 5-20's, 1864	105	105½
" 7 3-10's, new issues 1865	104½	104¾
Michigan Southern	90½	90¾
Michigan Central & Pittsburgh	90	90¼
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	97	97½
Reading	96½	96¾
W. U. Telegraph Co.	40½	40¾
Chicago and Rock Island	100	100¼
Chicago and Northwestern	31½	31¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	44½	44¾

Dispatches received at three o'clock report further changes:

Erie	61
Michigan Southern	90¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	100¼
Chicago and Northwestern	31¾

—At the regular yearly election of directors of the Mechanics' National Bank, of Meadville, held last week, the following gentlemen were chosen: John McFarland, John McClintock, John Porter, S. N. Pettis, L. C. Magaw. John McFarland was continued in his position as President, and Jas. E. McFarland as Cashier.

—At the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Meadville, held on the 15th inst., the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Samuel Wilson, George W. Arnold, Jacob Black, John R. Stratton, C. Kaufmann, W. L. Corbett and Nathan Myers. At a meeting of the Directors, Samuel Wilson, Esq., of Meadville, was elected President in place of W. L. Corbett, Esq., resigned, and George W. Arnold, Esq., re-elected Cashier.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* refers to the following violations of law practised by many of the National banks of that city, which it might be well for the bank officers and directors at other places to carefully ponder:

We see it stated that some of the New England banks are in the habit of refusing to lend their disengaged funds in their own neighborhoods at six per cent., which is the legal rate in New England, preferring to send their funds for investment to New York, where they can occasionally buy very good paper at eight per cent. We are informed that some of the Philadelphia banks are doing the same thing. This is a scandalous operation, and, like another practice which prevails to some extent with banks, namely, that of speculating in gold and lawful money certificates, it deserves the severest reprehension. The better portion of the banks in the Philadelphia Clearing House Association are and have been opposed to this character with much dissatisfaction, and they will themselves of the first opportunity to apply a correction. Many of the transactions of the character complained of are, we believe, largely made by the city deposits at New York due the banks here. This is not banking, but the most dangerous sort of speculation, and it is high time it was prohibited, not only the credit of the banks particularly interested in it, but the public, including the credit also of such other banks as may hold legitimate banking relations with them. The banking law is becoming easily better known, and are openly complained of by all of the banks. To meet the spirit evinced by some of the banks to violate their trust means and to engage away from their own counters in the pursuit of business some of the brokers on the street, the following letter from the office of the Comptroller of Currency of West Virginia has been lately addressed, and the Shinnel, and says:

Section 5191 of the National Currency Act confers upon National Banks "all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt," and confers all the powers which are necessary to enable them to be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate."

As the law confers no authority upon National Banks to establish a branch, or engage in the business of banking at any other place than the one where it is located, it must follow that any such branch or other place of business is in violation of section eight of the law.

Such branch is also a violation of the provision of section thirty, which restricts National Banks to the same rate of discount or interest allowed by the laws of the State where they may be located.

As the law confers no authority conferred on them to "discount or negotiate notes" otherwise than under the restrictions of the thirtieth section of the law, it follows that no National bank is not authorized to buy commercial paper in the open market at a rate greater than seven per cent.

If it is contrary to law for a bank in Pennsylvania to discount a note at a greater rate of interest than six per cent, is it any more lawful for such bank to buy the same note in New York to be held or used at higher rates? The penalty provided in the eighteenth section of the National Currency Act is a forfeiture of double the amount of interest involved in the transaction, and, while we are informed that banks are, however, far more dangerous and censurable than discounting notelove regards as of interest.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, January 21, 1867.

During the week the general merchandize markets have ruled entirely quiet and dull, and without any signs of improvement at the close. Trade is very unsatisfactory in all departments, and there is also some action upon the revenue and currency questions, no animation in business is looked for. Merchants and business men generally manifest considerable concern about the future of values. The approach of another session to increase the general depression. River navigation was scarcely announced open and free from ice when we had to announce another incharge from the interest equally effectively closing navigation. The leading feature of the market at present is cention on the part of both seller and buyer, they those who desire to sell for cash, and those who purchase and they buy in the most economical manner. Flour, groceries and provisions are a little active. The Iron mills are closed, and all establishments are waiting for the early resumption of work. Some four or five thousand men are thus thrown out of employment, and as they have received liberal wages and prompt payment, and spend quite freely in the city, their idleness is severely felt by many dealers, who will either lose their custom, or have to sell on credit. This, in a short time, will be found to be equally severe, and what present depend to a great extent on the early change of the mill men.

A special dispatch from here to a Chicago paper, announces the suspension, during the week, of quite a number of houses, and more to follow soon. This is news here and such news as it is, we take the occasion to contradict at once. It is simply a false statement, and of no suspensions as having taken place, nor of any very likely to occur soon, as stated in the telegram.

We condense from our exchanges the following review of markets in various cities:

PHILADELPHIA.

During the week the markets generally have been very dull, but prices of leading articles are without any material change.

FLOUR—The market has been very dull, but prices are well supported, although other quotations are nominal in lots to the retailers and rockers, including six to seven hundred barrels, at $9 50@10 for superfine; $10 50@11 for extra; $11@12 for extra family, and $12@14 for fancy brands at the mills. Rye flour is steady at $8@8 50, and corn meal is dull at $4@4 50 per barrel for Pennsylvania and Brandywine.

GRAIN—The receipts have been light for wheat since last, though fair. The receipts of the day are 3,648, of which 2,000 are by railroad, and the balance by canal. More than the total packing of last season, at this point. Prices rule steady, with fair inquiry for prime lots, at $2 30@2 35 for red, and $2 40@2 45 for white, according to quality. Rye is in good demand, and sales of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 30@1 32. Corn is in fair demand, but prices are lower, with sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at 86c@, 2,000 sound southern do at 87c, and 1,000 bushels new mixed at 85c. Oats are in fair demand, 3,000 bush sold at inside for southern and 56@57c for Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI.

In Cincinnati, on Friday, hogs had a decidedly stronger position. Sales of heavy were made at $5 for best weights. The demand for light city dealers, though the latter is extreme and $5 35@5 75 for gross weights. The receipts were about 3,000 head.

The following are the receipts of hogs by Ohio, Ind. & Ill. R. R. and of the same date last year:

Monday, Jan. 14	1,491	1,491	3,982
Tuesday, Jan. 15	1,206	1,206	3,106
Wednesday, Jan. 16	1,206	1,206	2,956
Thursday, Jan. 17	1,147	1,147	3,147
Friday, Jan. 18	1,150	1,150	3,150
Saturday, Jan. 19	1,131	1,131	1,131
Total for week	8,224	8,224	17,472
Since January 1	3,618	15,340	18,958
Total to Jan. 19	11,842	23,564	24,182
Same time 1866	13,121	10,341	23,462
Decrease in 1867	2,279	9,777	6,280

The oil business remains dull. The week's sales were not very extensive if we except refined. A speculative feeling has been manifested in the market, and sales of bonded were made to the extent of about 3,000 barrels all for future delivery in Philadelphia, extending from February to November. Prices were a shade higher, but the market closed dull and unsettled, the demand having fallen off. The sales of bonded do reach 50 bbls bbls. Refiners are mostly engaged in filling contracts, although there is no reason to have sufficient orders in their hands to last for some months to come. Those parties who sold some months since for future delivery will make a handsome profit on their contracts, and the refining interest is in a very unsettled state, but never more so than at the present. Large sums of money have been made in oil, and there will supply for some time to come, have no fear, will there not so well. Free oil has been without animation for some time. The sales were confined altogether to the wants of the jobbing trade, and they were light.

Crude oil has been in a certain extent, neglected. The week's sales principally for future delivery, there being a feeling of doubt and distrust in the minds of Smith's Ferry arrive daily. The rates for this description were bulk. Thusly. Allegheny oil, fair quality, 18c; Clarion, 18½c; Venango county, 19c; Tarr Farm, 19½c. Paltrily the sales were as follows. Refined, no bbls landed. May, Philadelphia, 38c; 100 June 38c; 100 do June, Baltimore, 38c; 100 do July, 38c; 100 do August, 38c; 100 do September, 38c; 500 bulked free in cars at works, 38½c.

Small sales of free has been made at 65c gallon.

Philadelphia refined, in small parcels during the past week, says the *Commercial List* of Saturday, and it has declined 1c per gallon. Sales of 50 barrels at 36c; 50 barrels for February at 36c; 500 barrels in bulk for March, 36c; 500 barrels for April, 36c; 500 barrels for May, 36c; 500 barrels for June, 36c; 500 barrels for July, 36c; 500 barrels for August, 36c; 500 barrels for September, 36c; 500 barrels for October, 36c; 500 barrels for November, 36c; 500 barrels for December, 36c; 500 barrels for January, 1868, 36c; 500 barrels for February, 36c; 500 barrels for March, 36c; 500 barrels for April, 36c; 500 barrels for May, 36c; 500 barrels for June, 36c; 500 barrels for July, 36c; 500 barrels for August, 36c; 500 barrels for September, 36c; 500 barrels for October, 36c; 500 barrels for November, 36c; 500 barrels for December, 36c; 500 barrels for January, 1869, 36c; 500 barrels for February, 36c; 500 barrels for March, 36c; 500 barrels for April, 36c; 500 barrels for May, 36c; 500 barrels for June, 36c; 500 barrels for July, 36c; 500 barrels for August, 36c; 500 barrels for September, 36c; 500 barrels for October, 36c; 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500 barrels for January, 1884, 36c; 500 barrels for February, 36c; 500 barrels for March, 36c; 500 barrels for April, 36c; 500 barrels for May, 36c; 500 barrels for June, 36c; 500 barrels for July, 36c; 500 barrels for August, 36c; 500 barrels for September, 36c; 500 barrels for October, 36c; 500 barrels for November, 36c;